FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE EXCITEMENT AT THE SOUTH.—PEDDLERS AND SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

We need no better evidence than that given us by gentlemen recently returned from traveling through the South, of the bitter feeling of hostility and suspicion that exists towards the North in many portions of the Southern States, nor of the continual anxiety and apprehension of some undefined and threatening evil, that fill every mind. It is unnecessary to enumerate the causes that have produced this distressing state of things. Already forewarned of traitors and incendiaries in their midst; receiving little support and sympathy from the quarter whence it is due; and surprised and alarmed by the recent sudden and bold aggressive demonstrations on the part of those who should have been friends; they know not whom to trust, and from motives of self-defence have adopted measures to protect themselves from those who may be enemies in disguise.

With regard to the numerous class of peddlers, itinerants and suspicious persons that infest the South, all the Southern States agree as to the policy and propriety of expelling them, and have set themselves to that work in sober earnest. In every direction, we hear of the arrest and imprisonment, and occasionally of the tarring and feathering, of these characters, though more frequently gentle persuasives in the shape of significant hints and warnings are employed to clear them out. None who rightly understand the real nature or extent of this nuisance at the South, will wonder at this action of the Southern people. Our own experience has taught us to regard these traveling venders of small wares as an undesirable and unprofitable, if not actually a dishonest and unsafe class of the community; and in many of the Northern States such severe legal restrictions have for years past been imposed upon them as to cause a marked diminution in their number, until now a peddler is seldom seen where they once appeared in swarms. Deprived of their occupation here, they have betaken themselves South, where their business has not only proved more profitable, but from its nature has afforded them facilities for engaging in other speculations, even less honest and legitimate. Were their operations confined to swindling, theft, and the like, it is possible that the South might have continued to tolerate them, as it has done for years; but when it is ascertained that their chief efforts are directed to the circulating of abolition documents, running off slaves, and inciting to insurrection, it is not strange that the South should feel exasperated, and avow its determination to rid itself of the evil by summary measures.

But it is not peddlers alone who are subject to this new discipline, nor roving persons without ostensible means of employment, nor traveling agents—men to whom suspicion might naturally fall; but such is the present excitement, that all of Northern birth are looked upon with mistrust, and the constant espionage to which they are subjected causes much vexation and distress. Even those who are property-holders, whose wives and children are Southern born, are not altogether exempt. It is easy to see that from the extreme measures adopted, injustice is liable to be done to innocent parties, and that unusual opportunities are offered to malicious or heartless persons to gratify personal resentment or to trifle with the troubles of others. That such cowardly acts have been repeatedly done is certain, as the Savannah Republican bears witness. It says:—

"A number of letters, bearing no signature at all, or else an anonymous name, are being received every day by some of our citizens, who are presumed by the self-constituted guardians of the city as unsafe to live in our midst. Some of these letters are dictated by spite and malice, some for the purpose of playing a joke, and perhaps a few by the conviction that the person addressed is obnoxious; all, however, written by those whose confidence in public sentiment is not sufficient to give them courage to face the community with their names.

"But this is not the worst of the case. These missives have been addressed to some of our best citizens, who, though hailing from the North, no man of this midnight crowd would have the hardihood to accuse in public as unsafe; men who own slaves, real estate, have married here, and whose children were born here, and whose every interest is centred in the welfare of our institutions. Their daily associates, who know them far better than others possibly can, know them to be true.

"Such conduct is not only unjust and wicked, and in violation of the laws, to say the least of it, but is creating a vast amount of distress and unhappiness in the families of our city."

If such things are done in the hospitable city of Savannah, they are done elsewhere. Already have some old residents of the South sold their property, and removed to the North, and others will do so if this course is followed up.

No decent or high-minded Southerner will sanction such proceedings, for they will do a vast amount of harm. If permitted, it will be evident that measures ostensibly for the public safety are in reality but malicious persecution, from motives of pure hostility to all of Northern birth. We do not believe that the object of the South is to wage an indiscriminate war upon the North, and to hold no fellowship with any from that section. Their feelings are naturally hostile to those who have shown hostility to them; but to denounce and drive off every man simply because he was born at the North, is the shortest and surest method to ravage and destroy all those great and dear interests which they propose to protect.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Arrest of Rev. Daniel Worth.—The Rev. Daniel Worth was arrested in Guilford, on Friday, on a Justice's warrant, and was tried before three witnesses, in Greensborough, on Saturday. Messrs. McLean, Dick and Scott appeared for the State, and Worth spoke in his own defence. We understand that he endeavored to defend his incendiary conduct, and in so doing read extensively from Helper's book.

Some fifteen or sixteen witnesses were examined. It was proved that he had used in his sermons the strongest and vilest incendiary language, and had circulated Helper's book. Among other things he has declared publicly that he has "no respect for the laws of North Carolina"—that "they were enacted by adulterers, drunkards, and gamblers." And that he "would not have had old John Brown hung for a thousand worlds."

He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at Court, and $5,000 for his good behavior. He had given bail for his appearance, and was endeavoring to give bail for his good behavior. The Sheriff of Alamance, Mr. Patterson, was present, and intended to arrest him on a writ issued by Judge Saunders as soon as he passed from the jurisdiction of the Justice's Court. He may, therefore, be expected here this evening to answer before Judge S. for his violation of the law in Alamance, Cheatham and Randolph.

We learn that the excitement in Greensborough was very great, and that the officers of the law experienced difficulty in protecting Worth from the indignation of the people.

Raleigh Standard.

N. C. CONFERENCE—APPOINTMENTS.

Raleigh District.—D B Nicholson, P E. Raleigh City, Joel W Tucker; Raleigh City Mission, D C Johnson; Raleigh Colored Mission, Jno L Newby; Raleigh Circuit, James B Bobbitt; Taw River, Jos B Martin; J Reid; Louisburg, T P Ricaud; Henderson, Benj F Long; Person, T W Moore, J P Moore; Granville, Williamson Harris; Hillsboro', O J Brent; Hillsboro' Circuit, Jno W Tinnin; Chapel Hill, Jesse A Cunniggiun; Nashville, Geo E Wyche; Editor N C Advocate, Rufus T Heflin.

Greensboro' District.—N F Reid P E. Greensboro', L L Hendren; Guilford, James B Alfred; Davidson, John W Lewis; Forsythe, David W Doub; Winston, James E Mann; Stokes, C M Pepper; Wentworth, D R Bruton; Yanceyville, Wm Barringer; Leasburg, Alfred Norman; Alamance, Chas H Phillips; Franklinsville, Robert T N Stevenson; Trinity College, B Craven; High Point, James F Smoot; Ashboro', Jos C Thomas; B Craven, President of Trinity College; N H D Wilson, Agent of Trinity College.

Salisbury District.—W H Bobbit, P E. Salisbury, Thos W Guthrie; Rowan, R A Willis; East Rowan, Jas J Hines; Mocksville, M C Thomas, T B Reeks, supernumerary; Iredell, Wm C Gannon, W W Albea, supernumerary; South Iredell, R S Webb; Alexander, Jno W Floyd; Little River Mission, ——; Jonesville, Isaac F Keerns; Wilkes, Chas M Anderson; Surry, Isaac W Avent; Blue Ridge Mission, M N Taylor; Jauraton Mission, S Helsebeck.

Washington District.—S T Wyche P E. Washington, Wm E Pell; Roanoke, A W Mangum, T B Kingsbury; Warren Circuit, J H Andrews; Plymouth, John W Jenkins; Williamston, Abram Weaver; Greenville, N A H Goddin; Columbia, W F Clegg; Mattamuskete, H H Gibbons; Bath, W D Meachem; Neuse, Charles P Jones; Tawboro', Rob't S Moran; Neuse Mission, N A Hooker; Portsmouth and Ocracoke, Wm H Wheeler; Cape Hatteras, F H Wood; Roanoke Col'd Mission, M J Hunt; Tar River Mission, M H Height.

Newbern District.—Wm Closs, P E Newbern Centenary, James H Brent; Andrew Chapel, W H Barnes; Newbern Circuit, B B Culbreth; Snow Hill, James B Bailey; Wilson, H T Hudson; Edgecombe Col'd Mission, W M Walsh; Contentna, Jno R Brooks; Smithfield, L Shell; Goldsboro', R G Barrett; Everittsville, Jos H Wheeler; Jones, John M Gunn; Trent, T R Tripplett; Morehead City, John Jones; Slocumb Creek Mission, P W Yarrell; Beaufort, Ann Street, J L Fisher; Beaufort, Purvis' Chapel, J H Hill; Straits, Jno C Brent; Cape Lookout Mission is to be supplied; S M Frost, Pres't Wayne Female College.

Wilmington District.—Charles F Deems, P E. Wilmington, Front St., Jno S Long; do Fifth St., Jos Wheeler; North East, to be supplied; Topsail, Geo W Deems; Smithville, J H Robbins; Cape Fear Mission, Wm M D Moore; Whiteville, C W King; Elizabeth, A D Betts; Bladen, W B Richardson; Sampson, P J Caraway, L W Martin, Supernumerary; South River Mission, D Culbreth; Duplin, B F Guthrie; Onslow, S D Peeler.

Fayetteville District.—P Doub P E. Fayetteville, L S Burkhead; Evans' Chapel, R P Bibb; Fayetteville Circuit to be supplied; Robeson, Wm M Jordan; Rockingham, S D Adams; Zion, P H Scovill; Montgomery, Thomas C Moses; Uwharrie, Zebedee Rush; Deep River, W S Chaffin; Pittsboro', Jas W Wheeler; Haw River, Jno Jillett; Cape Fear, Gaston Farrow; M L Wood, Missionary to China; Wm Carter transferred to the Virginia Conference; Jno S Davis transferred to Tennessee.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening 22d inst., by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. JOSEPH MATHEWS, of Harnett Co., to Miss ELMIRA L. SUNDY, daughter of James Sundy.

On the 22d inst., by Nathan Watkins, Esq., Mr. J. L. DANIEL, of Pitt Co., N. C., to Miss LIZANNA CHAPMAN, of Craven Co.—daughter of Alfred Chapman, dec'd.

In Washington (N. C.,) on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Geer, Capt. DAVID GASKILL to Miss MARTHA M. SATTERTHWAITE.

Near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 10th November, ult., by Rev. R. D. Nevius, WILLIAM G. B. PEARSON, recently of Bladen county, N. C., to Miss JULIA P. SNOW, daughter of Dr. Snow.

At Union Hill, the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Jos. B. Cheshire, Mr. N. M. LONG, Jr., of Halifax county, to Miss SALLIE H. daughter of S. A. Williams, Esq., of Warren county.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1859.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—On the 20th inst. contracts were let for the graduation &c. of the last Division of the Road—to the Coal Fields—as follows:—

Sec. 27 to A. J. Rivett.
" 28 to J. Q. A. Leach.
" 29 and 30 to Lennehan & Cotten.
" 31 and 32 to Terence McKenan.

Bridge and culvert masonry on the whole Division to Lennehan & Cotten.

The track-laying has been completed 23 miles. The work is now in such a state of forwardness as to justify the confident expectation of the completion of the road by July.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—In consequence of the failing health of a member of his family, the Rev. Willis L. Miller has resigned his joint Editorship of the North Carolina Presbyterian, leaving the Rev. George McNeill sole Editor, for the present.

WHIG MEETING.—The Whigs of Alamance county held a meeting on the 6th inst., at which the Chairman, Giles Mebane, Esq., spoke, and 40 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention to be held on the 22d February.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature having called on Gov. Wise for a statement of the number of troops collected at Charlestown, and the cost to the State, the Governor replies that he cannot tell the cost, as the accounts are not yet all in, nor can they be until after his term of office expires, which will be with the end of 1859. We are greatly surprised to be obliged to infer, from the tone of the Governor's letter—which assumes for himself the responsibility for any "error" in the matter—that there is a feeling of dissatisfaction in Virginia, and apparently in the Legislature, at the expense to which the State has been subjected. We are not among the admirers of Gov. Wise, but in this Harper's Ferry affair, from first to last, he has, in our opinion, deserved the thanks, not only of Virginia but of the whole South. We think he did right to assemble such a force at Charlestown as would prevent any further attempt in that quarter. It did prevent it, and we are satisfied that nothing else prevented it. If Virginia should be unwilling to foot the bills, we hope that the other Southern States will help her.

Another singular thing is, that Gov. Wise left Richmond a week or two ago, not to return during his term of service. He thus turns his back upon the Democratic Legislature. What is the matter? Is he disgusted with his political friends who rule in that body?

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—We copy a sensible and timely article from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce on the treatment of suspicious characters at the South. We are grieved to learn from it, that in some places the prejudice against Northern men has been carried to an extent at once injurious to the interests and disgraceful to the character of the South. The statements of the Savannah Republican astonish us. We fear too that such conduct has found imitators in other parts of the South; for we are surprised to hear by persons just from Alabama, that the cars in that State and Georgia were crowded with an unusual number of passengers, among whom were families returning to the North in a very unamiable mood, as may be imagined, at the indignities offered them.

Do Southern people mean to drive off the many excellent citizens of Northern birth who have become identified with the South by feeling and interest, who hold property at the South, and perchance have married and had children born at the South? Much better would it be to cherish such a population, and to increase it if possible. It is the itinerant peddlers, show men, and such like persons, that we ought to get rid of, and of them only by legal means. Let us discountenance every thing like Lynch law, tarring and feathering, &c. The LAW is ample to punish incendiaries. Let the Law do it.

WHAT DO THEY WANT?—The Democrats profess to deprecate the action of the Republican party against the South, and the existence of the Republican party at all. Yet they complain at the slightest indication of a return to reason and patriotism on the part of any of these said Republicans. If some of the more conservative of them, who scorn to be considered abolitionists, vote for Mr. Gilmer for Speaker, hoping to effect an organization, otherwise impossible, it is at once a cause for Democratic abuse of both Mr. Gilmer and themselves. If thousands of conservative Republicans unite in a meeting, the professed object of which was to render "Justice to the South," such Southern patriots as the Wilmington Journal ridicule it as, for that reason, questionable whether the movement has any value at all.

For our part, we wish that every Republican in the land would do just such things as these—abandon their own party, vote for good Southern men and slave-holders for Speaker and other offices, and not only resolve to do justice to the South, but do it too. That would bring the party to an end. But while the South abuses the Republicans for acting with the South, how can the South hope that they will act with it? Perhaps the Democrats do not wish it? What then? Of course the South, being in a minority, must be beaten.

THE RETURN OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.—About 200 of the Southern Medical Students at Philadelphia arrived at Richmond on the 22d inst. They were greeted by Gov. Wise in a warlike speech—warlike as to Old England not less than to New England, both, as he complains, harboring fugitives. They were treated to a supper also, and several other speeches. Southern Senators in Congress are reported to have advised against their leaving Philadelphia. And Philadelphia papers say that they were induced to take the step in consequence of several of their body having been arrested a few days before for exhibiting bowie knives and pistols in an attempt to break up an abolition meeting.

The Southern students in New York also held a meeting to consider the question of returning to the South, but out of more than three hundred only 14 voted to return.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The late Legislature unanimously adopted a series of resolutions declaring that the slave-holding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action directing the communication of their resolve to the said States, and earnestly requesting the appointment of delegates; and appropriating $100,000 for military preparation for any emergency.

THE WRONG CREDIT.—The Salisbury Watchman has credited to the Observer a paragraph on the Charleston trade which we did not write nor publish. It contains imputations of bad motives to the country merchants, such as we never entertained or expressed.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday of last week, the Standing Committees were announced. There is no material change from the last list. Mr. Clingman is fourth on the Committee on Commerce, and Mr. Bragg fifth on Lands and third on Claims.

On Thursday and Friday, nothing of any interest. Adjourned over to Tuesday, ordering adjournments for three days at each time to Jan'y 3, 1860—the usual holiday custom.

On Tuesday, the Message. Adjourned to Friday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Davidson of Lou. spoke for "Southern Rights." Mr. Cobb of Ala. followed on the Speakership, and appealed to the Southern Opposition for aid to elect a Democrat. This called up Mr. Etheridge, and a discussion followed, pretty much as between Messrs. Etheridge and McRae the previous week, and with the same results. Mr. Clark, New York Democrat, followed, giving the reasons why he could never vote for an Administration candidate. Mr. Boteler, Whig, withdrew from the contest, nominated Gen. Millson, Virginia Democrat, and the 17th vote was had, as follows: Whole No. of votes 226; necessary to elect 114; Sherman 106, Millson 96, balance scattering—(12 of the Southern Opposition voted for Millson; had they all done so he would have still wanted seven votes to elect.)

On Thursday, the discussion between the Democrats and the Southern Opposition was continued. The Democracy were badly worsted in the discussion, which wound up in another demonstration that a Southern man could be elected if the Democrats would join the Whigs and a few of the more moderate Northern men in electing a Southern Whig. Mr. Burnett, Kentucky Democrat, was complaining that he believed the Northern votes cast for Mr. Gilmer would have been withdrawn if the Democrats had voted for him; and further that Mr. Gilmer had withdrawn his name and taken away their chance to vote for him—when, one after another, the Pennsylvania and New Jersey men who had voted for Mr. G., rose and stated that they voted in good faith and were ready to unite with the Democrats and elect him. Mr. Gilmer was then nominated by Mr. Harris (American) of Maryland, and the 18th vote had as follows: Whole No. of votes 223; necessary to elect 112; Sherman 95; Millson 79; Gilmer 36; balance scattering. Had the Democrats who voted for Millson (79,) voted for Mr. Gilmer, he would have been elected, the House organized, and *Sherman beaten*. When the name of Mr. Hardeman, Georgia Whig, was called, he said: "It is known that I have during this organization voted against Mr. Gilmer, because he is not my choice for Speaker of this House; but believing, from assurances given me, that he can be elected, and wishing an organization of this House with a good constitutional man, I vote for John A. Gilmer."

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., then made a proposition: that the Democrats should select a man from the Americans or anti-Lecompton Democrats; or that these latter should select a Democrat, and all unite to elect him—a very fair proposition, wanting only practicability, for nobody can whip in the refractory anti-Lecompton Democrats to vote for any body but one of their own number. The 19th vote followed with no result. And then Mr. Winslow proposed a recess from voting till some day in January. No action.

On Friday, a sectional discussion was had, quite angry but of no force, and then the 20th vote: Necessary to elect 107; Sherman 103; balance scattering.

On Saturday, after much speaking, the 21st vote was taken. Necessary to elect 104; Sherman 100; balance scattered on 24 others.

On Monday, Mr. Moore, Kentucky Whig, endeavored to introduce this resolution:

Resolved, That Alexander R. Boteler be, and he is hereby declared, Speaker of the Thirty-Sixth Congress of the United States.

Mr. Bingham, Blk Republican, and Mr. Barksdale, Southern Democrat, objected and prevented its consideration.

Extra-Billy Smith spoke all day, (his third) and did not finish. Much fun prevailed at his expense.

On Tuesday, a ballot for Speaker. Necessary to elect 105; Sherman 101; balance scattering. Mr. Smith spoke all day.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the divine guidance and protection!

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid scoriæ of old corruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is all-powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning—it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken * * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a territorial legislature nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the territorial legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time-being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the territorial condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquility of the States.—Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare.—From natural causes the slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union, this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.—After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last Congress.

All lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African slave-trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the U. S. except the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering between 300 and 400. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave-trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit" "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the U. S. who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of May 10 1800.

Again: The States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on 28th February 1803, "to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States, where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the U. S. was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the 1st day of Jan'y 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the U. S. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave-trade.

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect" the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen, and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly, and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize, and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be re-opened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave-trade is openly tolerated: and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slaves as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave-traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we should reopen the slave-trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eye both of God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the ministers of these powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the U. S., Great Britain, France and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

[*For remainder, see Supplement.*]

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The General Post Office.—Postmaster-General Holt dwells largely upon financial embarrassments attributable to the failure of the usual appropriations. The amount of ascertained liabilities not met but due to this neglect, is $4,296,000, while liabilities to the amount of $11,458,000 have been liquidated. The gross revenues of the year were $7,908,484. These, added to a balance and to unemployed appropriations, constitute a total of $12,168,390 available resources, against expenditures amounting to $11,558,139 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859. For the year terminating on the same day, 1860, he estimates the sum required to be $14,871,547; there having been already expended under special acts, $167,080 for different branches of the Pacific Mail service. The resources for the same period are estimated at $10,816,000, leaving, with a reserve of uncollected postages, a deficiency of $5,526,334. The expenditures for the year ending June 1861, are estimated at $15,665,135 04. The revenue at $9,676,711 00, leaving an estimated deficiency of $5,988,424 04, predicated upon the non-adoption of certain suggested reforms. If these are adopted the Postmaster General thinks that the deficit for 1861 would not exceed $1,342,473 90. The total annual transportation of mails on the 30th of June last, was 83,308,402 miles, costing $9,498,757. The decrease in the length of routes from 1858, was 561 miles; the routes by rail, (26,010 miles,) steamboat and coach having been largely increased, and those by minor facilities curtailed to the extent of 16,637 miles. The number of Post-offices is 28,539, an increase of 562 for the year. The Postmaster-General is pregnant with projects of reform; the discouragement of newspaper exchanges, by withdrawing immunity from postage; abolition of franking; the award of bids to parties contracting to furnish the utmost celerity, independently of the mode of carriage; the final abandonment of the Tehuantepec isthmus as a mail route.

The various routes for carrying the Pacific mails at the beginning of the year cost $2,184,697, and the receipts were but $339,747 66. The Tehuantepec and overland routes cost enormously and pay little. One line cost $196,448 and paid $601.

About 2,000,000 letters reached the Dead Letter Office during the year. The amount of money found in dead letters during the year was $45,718 14, of which $41,143 74 was restored to its owners.

There were 192,201,920 stamps, and 30,280,300 stamped envelopes issued to postmasters during the year.

The Postmaster General is opposed to any increase in the rates of postage, as unnecessary and decidedly opposed to the popular judgment.

Interior Department.—The General Land Office presents this general synopsis of its business: During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, 18,618,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,476; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land warrants; 1,712,040 were approved to the several States entitled to them under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and Sept. 28, 1850; and 6,318,203 acres certified to States, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes. The Indian Bureau states that the average annual expenditure on Indian account is $3,505,270, and that the funded capital of the annuities to be paid to the Indians is $21,472,423. There are 350,000 of the Aborigines within the limits of the Federal Union. The Commissioner of Pensions has 11,585 pensioners on his roll,

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Navy Department.—The Report enters largely

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Gov. Wise on Old Topics.—Towards the close

of Gov. Wise's speech to the medical students,

(noticed in the last Observer) he said:—

"I would call above all upon the President of

the United States to demand of England that she

should not suffer her Canadian possessions to be

used as a place of refuge for violators of our laws

and disturbers of our peace.

A Voice in the Crowd.—Will you make this

demand in 1861 if you are elected President?

Gov. Wise.—All I have got to say in reply to

that is just try me. [Tremendous applause.] If

you want to find that out, all you have to do is to

put me there. [Applause and laughter.] I will

tell you, my friend, I won't let a Virginia regiment pass three times back and forth by the White

House without poking my head out of the window and asking: "Brothers, what's the matter?"

[Tremendous applause.]

What it Costs.—The Postmaster General says that the delay in the organization of the House of Representatives, caused by the administration members, will cost the government a million of dollars in the biddings upon the mail contracts alone.

Pension Frauds.—The Washington Star learns from the Pension Bureau of several cases of fraud. Among these, we notice "N. G. Howell, of Cherokee county, N. C., indicted and held to bail for trial for frauds in obtaining pension moneys, as well as bounty-land warrants."

MISERY IN A GREAT CITY.

From the Richmond Whig.

Half a million of men and women—two-thirds of the population of New York—are compelled, by poverty and avarice to live in what are technically known as "tenement-houses," or, more pertinently, "barracks,"—hulks of brick, put up by Shylocks anxious for twenty per cent, and lived in, God knows how, by from four to ninety four families each. Of 115,986 families residing in the city of New York, only 15,990 are able to enjoy the luxury of an independent home; 14,362 other families live in comparative comfort, two in a house; 4,416 buildings contain three families each, and yet do not come under the head of tenements; and the 11,965 dwelling-houses which remain are the homes of 72,386 *families*, being an average of seven families, or thirty-five souls to each house!

But this is only an average. In the 11th ward, 113 *rear* houses (houses built on the backs of deep lots, and separated only by a narrow and necessarily dark and filthy court from the front houses, which are also "barracks,") contain 1,653 families, or nearly 15 families or 70 souls each; 24 others contain 407 families, being an average of 80 souls to each; and in another ward 72 such houses contain no less than 19 families or 95 souls each!

This seems shocking. But this is by no means the worst! There are 580 tenement-houses in New York which contain, by actual count, 10,933 families, or about 85 persons each; 193 others which accommodate 111 persons each; 71 others, which cover 140 each, and finally, 29—these must be the most profitable!—which have a total population of no less than 5,449 souls, or 187 to each house!

That part of Fifth Avenue which holds the chief part of the wealth and fashion of New York has an extent of about two miles, or, counting both sides of the street, four miles of stately palaces are occupied by four hundred families; while a *single block* of tenement-houses, not two hundred yards out of Fifth Avenue, contains no less than *seven hundred families*, or 3,500 souls! Seven such blocks would contain more people than the city of Hartford, which covers an area of several miles square.

The "tenement-house," which is now one of the "institutions" of New York, stands usually upon a lot 25 by 100 feet, is from four to six stories high, and is so divided internally, as to contain four families on each floor—each family eating, drinking, sleeping, cooking, washing, and fighting in a room eight feet by ten and a bedroom six feet by ten; unless, indeed—*which very frequently happens*, says Mr. Halliday—the family renting these two rooms *takes in another family to board*, or *sub-lets* one room to one *or even two* other families!

One of the largest and most recently built of the New York "barracks" has apartments for 126 families. It was built especially for this use. It stands on a lot 50 by 250 feet, is entered at the sides from alleys eight feet wide, and, by reason of the vicinty of another barrack of equal height, the rooms are so darkened that on a cloudy day it is impossible to read or sew in them without artificial light. It has not one room which can in any way be thoroughly ventilated. The vaults and sewers which are to carry off the filth of the 126 families have grated openings in the alleys, and doorways in the cellars, through which the noisome and deadly miasmata penetrate and poison the dark air of the house and the courts. The water-closets for the whole vast establishment are a range of stalls without doors, and accessible not only from the building, but even from the street. Comfort is here out of the question; common decency has been rendered impossible; and the horrible brutalities of the passenger-ship are day after day repeated—but on a larger scale. And yet this is a fair specimen. And for such hideous and necessarily demoralizing habitations,—for two rooms, stench, indecency and gloom, the poor family pays—and the rich builder receives—*"thirty-five per cent. annually on the cost of the apartments!"*

When a city has half a million of inhabitants who *must* content themselves with such quarters as these, which even the beasts of the field would perish in, does any man wonder that 18,000 women were arrested in the last year? that in three months ending January 31st, 1859, 13,765 arrests were made by the city police, of which over one-third were females, one in six under twenty years of age, and more than one-half under thirty? that in 1855 there was one death in every 26¾ of the population? that in 1858 the five city dispensatories were called on to treat (gratuitously) 65,442 infant patients? that, in 1855, 1,938 infants were stillborn, and 6,399, or 1 in 99 of the population, did not live the first year out? while, at the present time, 20,000 children roam the streets, and never enter a schoolroom? With such homes, is there cause for surprise that husbands murder their wives? that mothers abuse their children,—and would kill them, too, were they not profitable little slaves, as Mr. Halliday shows? that men and women live in drunken stupor upon the spoils of young children,—often not their own,—sent out to beg, to steal, or do worse yet? that even the very fag-end of humanity, the sentiment of "honor among thieves," perishes here?

Such is the picture of New York opulence and free-society civilization!

More Sensible than his No. Ca. Brethren.—With as many faults as any public man we know, Gov. Wise is not lacking in good qualities. He is too honest and too patriotic to impugn the loyalty of his fellow citizens whom he knows to be as warmly devoted to the South as himself, however they may differ in the manner of displaying it. Concluding his medical students' speech he said:

"It is a proud satisfaction, coming in as I did into this office four years ago, with our people nearly divided in twain by a mere political question—notwithstanding the hot campaign of '55, notwithstanding the hard things that might have been said on both sides, I am proud to-day to feel on that head, that whenever war may come from outside we will, Whig and Democrat, Know-Nothing and Know-Every-thing, no matter what party we belong to or who we are, we will stand one solid mass of brothers, united on the right hand and on the left. [Tremendous applause.] I give my hand to each of my fellow-citizens, and to all of you I can say, however you may have differed from me, you have given me your cordial support and co-operation in the hour of trial."

A Shocking Affair.—A most frightful occurrence took place in the town of Bloomer, Montcalm county, on Thursday, the 15th inst. At the raising of a large barn, a couple of small boys were playing with a large broad-axe, when one of them suggested to his playmate to lay his head on a block and let him cut it off; which was done, and the sharp heavy axe instantly severed the head from the body of the little fellow. Just at this instant a large "bent" of the frame was poised in mid air; but the men engaged in raising it were so shocked at the sight that they let go their hold, when the huge timbers with a tremendous crash fell to the ground, killing three men instantly.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Enquirer.*

Crossed on the Ice.—The Mississippi river was crossed on the ice by foot passengers, from Dunleith, Illinois, to Dubuque, Iowa, on Thursday, the 8th instant, and at La Crosse, Wisconsin, by horses and wagons, in safety.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the Vice-President of the United States, delivered, last Wednesday, at Frankfort, Ky., a speech upon national affairs. Mr. Breckinridge recurred to the history of territorial legislation, and justified his vote in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line and in suport of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Thence to an indorsement of the views of the Supreme Court upon the rights of Slavery in the Territories; the Dred Scott decision in his eyes representing the full, consummate flower of Southern rights under the Constitution. With that decision, he regarded the territorial issue as settled. The Territories, whether North or South of the erased line, will be peopled by slave-holding or non-slaveholding communities, without regard to political or Federal influences. In regard to the present condition of national politics, his tone was despondent. The great danger to the Union lies, he asserted, in the existence of a Republican party, whose principles, avowed three years since, have long been abandoned in the heat of Anti-Slavery feeling, and others, involving direct war upon Slavery, not only in the Territories but in the States, substituted. Mr. B. quoted from Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, and from Helper's compendium; alluded to the Republican approval of the latter compilation; and confessed that he saw no hope of salvation to the Union, so long as the Republican organization continued to exist. In conclusion, Mr. B. exhorted the South to keep itself strictly within constitutional obligations, and in that connection denounced the efforts of those who were laboring for the restoration of the Slave-trade.

The Union—Organization.—The political sky, Northern and Southern, has become clearer and brighter during the week, and the Union cause looks better than it has done.

A very good sign of a better time is the proposition from the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to enlarge the Capitol grounds, by adding to them two squares on the Northern and two on the Southern side of the present grounds, and one square on the Eastern and Western sides. This token is the more significant and acceptable, because, in the crisis of 1850, a like token of coming peace was given by the same Committee, in their project for the Capitol enlargement, which was carried into effect.

The House could be organized, at any time, under conservative influences, if the Democrats would consent to vote for Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina. The South American vote proper, and the Democratic vote would not alone form a majority; but Mr. Gilmer could, and in fact did, obtain some anti-Lecompton and People's Party votes. Mr. Sherman may be worried into the Speaker's chair through the dissensions between the Democrats and the South Americans, and this is the only probable solution of the difficulty. If the South should be discontented with the election of a Republican Speaker they have to thank themselves for it; for when chosen, it must be by a minority of the House, and by reason of the dissensions among Southern members.—*Wash. Cor. Jour. of Commerce (Democratic.)*

The cause of Failure to Organize.—The truth is, the more ultra portion of the Democracy in Congress prefer Sherman to a South American, and that is the secret of all their movements. The election of an American, would remove an element of mischief, and do much toward the formation of a truly patriotic and national party throughout the Union. It would tend to allay slavery agitation, and give peace to the country. This is what a portion of the Democracy at least do not want. They "live, and move, and have their being" in this slavery excitement, and to deprive them of it would be to take from them all their capital for the next Presidential canvass.

Pet. Express.

Democratic Nationality.—Hon. Jere. Clemens, formerly a Democratic Senator from Alabama, writes from Washington City to his paper:

"I understand that there is a probability the Douglas Democrats will to day vote with the Southern Opposition, but it will do no good. The Buchanan Democrats will not follow suit. The Southern portion of them, I believe, would willingly do so, but their Northern allies will not. Nor will they vote for a Douglas Democrat, because they say that that would be a triumph over Mr. Buchanan. So the great interests of the nation are to be sacrificed, and its peace endangered by the internal squabbles of the Democracy. I hope this fact will be noted and remembered by those Southern Americans who joined the Democracy *to save the Union;* who could see nationality in no other organization, and professed to believe that it was the only party in whose keeping the rights of the South were safe. We have now a fair test. They *can* now elect a Southern man, or if that does not suit them, they *can* defeat the Black Republican candidate by voting for a Douglas Democrat. They *will* do neither, and the result must be the election of Sherman by the plurality rule, and the complete organization of the House under Black Republican auspices."

The old Game.—This old trick of denouncing the most loyal sons of the South as wanting in fealty to the section with which they are indentified merely because they hate Democracy as practised by its latter day expounders, is as mischievous as it is wicked and contemptible, and does nothing but injury. We hope, therefore, to see it speedily and forever abandoned, as not only a bad policy and evincing a bad taste, but above all because it is a gross slander upon the loyalty of h lf the people of the Southern States.

Pet. Intelligencer.

The Union and Constitution Meetings, North.—In addition to the meetings held in the three great commercial cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, others have been held, or will soon be, in the following places, most of them in the "rural districts." The number is not small, viz: Manchester, N. H.; Bangor, Me.; New Bedford, Haverhill, and Newburyport, Mass., New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Birmingham, Branford and Orange, Ct.; Newark, Jersey City, Rahway, and Flemington, N. J.; Albany, Troy, Rochester, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.—*Jour of Com.*

Southern Independence.—The Savannah Republican, speaking of what it considers the "healthy" but rather impracticable panacea of total non-intercourse with the North, concludes:—

"It is pleasant to air our patriotism in words, protest our devotion to the soil which gave us birth, and reiterate the innumerable sacrifices we would undergo, with joy, to sustain our rights and bring to grief those meddlers with our institutions. We repeat, it is very pleasant and sounds very valiant to rehearse all this in words, but the matter bears quite a different aspect when we give it a practical test,—when we should have to make our *debut* in our native "corporas." True, we might go to England for these articles, but England is quite as much, if not more, opposed to the institution which causes our trouble, than the Northern States. She is forever groaning under the evil, as her philanthropists call it, of working their machinery with cotton raised by slave-labor. We think the South will never enjoy true independence until she can live without the aid of either of these countries, and to become independent *she must produce and manufacture all we consume.*"

South Carolina and Virginia.—Among the resolutions looking to disunion adopted at the late session of the S. C. Legislature, was the following (the substance of the whole has already appeared in the Observer):—

"Resolved, unanimously, That a special committee be appointed by his Excellency, the Governor, to communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the State of Virginia, and to express to the authorities of that State the cordial sympathy of the people of South Carolina with the people of Virginia, and their earnest desire to unite with them in measures of defence."

The Charleston Courier announces that C. G. Memminger Esq. has been appointed Commissioner, has accepted the appointment, and will be reported in Richmond by the middle of the ensuing week, and will at once present his credentials to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, who will enter on his executive term with the year 1860.

Arrests in North Carolina.—The Standard learns that the clearest and most abundant proof was produced against Rev. Daniel Worth; that he failed to give the amount of bail required, and was committed to Greensborough jail, where he now is. Worth is a native of Guilford, and had resided for some thirty years, before his return to this State some two years since, in Indiana.

It also learns that "Turner—an old man—was arrested and tried in Greensborough on Tuesday last. It was proved that he had sold and circulated Helper's book. He gave bond in $5,000 to appear and answer at the next term of the Superior Court of Guilford County."

It also states that "Oliver Newland, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of Chatham county, arrived in this city on Thursday morning last, with George W. Vestal, of that county, arrested by virtue of a warrant issued by his Honor, Judge Saunders, on the charge of having uttered incendiary sentiments."

Judge Saunders required him to give bail in the sum of $2,000, to appear and answer at the next term of Chatham Superior Court, which he did, and left for home on Thursday evening.

N. C. Debt.—We are requested by Mr. Treasurer Courts to say that he is ready to pay off the $500,000 bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, which fall due next month.

Raleigh Standard.

Atlantic, Tenn. and Ohio Railroad.—At a meeting of the Directors at Charlotte on the 19th inst., it was resolved to let out to contractors sixteen miles of the road, from Charlotte. As soon as the subscription at Davidson College amounts to $15,000 and that at Mt. Mourne to $20,000, the Engineer will let the contracts to Mt. Mourne.

The Seceding Students.—Twenty-eight southern students from Philadelphia have arrived in Charleston, S. C. They were received by the students of the Charleston Medical College with an address of welcome, and furnished with a collation. Several of the seceders have entered the College at Charleston. Among the number, the following from North Carolina:

P. A. Hay, Madison; S. Legett and A. McLean, Advil, N. C.

Richmond and the Medical Students.—The Richmond Council has appropriated $5,000 to defray any and all the extra outlay and expense incurred by the Students in their recent removal from Philadelphia to the Richmond Medical College.

Southern Armory.—Resolutions were adopted in the House of Representatives of Georgia on Monday, requesting the Governor to confer with the Executives of the several Southern States on a plan of establishing a Southern Armory, and, in the event of their not agreeing, that he shall appoint some suitable person or persons to make inquiries and estimates for such an establishment in Georgia—"to maintain our equal and undeniable rights in the Union, if we can, and out of it if we must."

The Mount Vernon Association.—The Mount Vernon Record states that the whole amount collected for the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, over and above expenditures, is $232,206 08. It is stated that the Association is indebted to the exertions of Mr. Everett for more than one-fourth of this sum. The fund secured is sufficient for the purpose of completing the purchase of the estate, with $20,000 over to put it in repair But a further sum of $140,000 is needed as a fund for future repairs and maintenance.

New Kind of Cotton.—A new kind of cotton is being grown in South Carolina. The fibre is nearly two inches in length, and is as fine and glossy as floss silk.

Bethlehem Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on the SECOND MONDAY in January next. It is situated about five miles west of Carthage in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The course of instruction will be thorough, embracing such branches as are usually taught in schools of the highest grade.

☞ Pupils charged invariably from the time of entering to the close of the Session, except by special contract. Tuition, $7 50, $12 and $16 per Session. Board $7 per month.

N. D. J. CLARK, A. B., Principal.
Dec'r 21, 1859. 78-1t*3t

The Wilson Schools,

WILSON, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., and Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principals.

(Aided by nine Assistant Teachers and two Assistant Pupils.)

THE SEVENTH SESSION will be re-opened for the admission of Students on MONDAY the 9th day of January 1860

For Circulars, apply to Mr. Richardson, or J. B. WILLIAMS, Private Sec'y.
Dec'r 16, 1859. 78-4t

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS,

Oils, Paints and Painters' Articles,

VARNISHES,

Window Glass and Putty, Glassware, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses and Supporters of all kinds, Spices, Snuffs, Manufactured Tobacco, all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the Day, Superior Inks, Pure Wines and Brandies for Medicinal Purposes, Fancy Articles, &c.

S. J. HINSDALE. H. R. HORNE.
Dec 7, 1859 73-

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ly*

O. W. BOWMAN. [S. H. MURCHISON

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 115 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The Arago, from Havre, arrived to-night, bringing London dates of the 14th.

Senator Seward is among the passengers. He was received by a salute of one hundred guns, and a large assemblage of people.

Lord Woodhouse is named as the second British Plenipotentiary to attend the Peace Congress.

Accounts from Morocco, state that the Moors had twice attacked the Spanish redoubts, but were repulsed with a loss of 300 killed and 1000 wounded. Seventy Spaniards were killed and 300 wounded.

Thirty of the famous Armstrong guns were ready for the China expedition, all of them having been rigidly tested with perfect success.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—The sales of Cotton for the three days sum up 25,000 bales. The market closed steady. Some circulars say prices were irregular and quotations barely maintained. Breadstuffs declining. Rosin is dull at 5s. Spirits Turpentine is steady at 24s.

Republicans indignant with Massachusetts!—Gov. Banks, (Blk Rep.) of Massachusetts, has vetoed the revised code of that State, on account of its tolerating negroes as volunteers in the militia, and thereby caused great surprise amongst the Republicans at Washington, on Thursday last. Some indignation was expressed, but the act was generally hailed as a harbinger of a more conservative feeling at the North, in regard to the rights and immunities of the South, and respect for the Constitution and Federal laws.

Large Fire in New York.—A fire occurred at New York, on Thursday, which burned six large buildings on Beekman street, four on Ann street, and the rear of two large warehouses fronting on Fulton street, and running back to Ann. Estimated loss $800,000,—probably covered by insurance.

Several firemen are said to have been hurt by the falling walls.

Late from Brownsville.—The steamship Arizona arrived at New Orleans on Thursday with Brownsville dates to the 20th. Cortinas had been defeated and retreated. No particulars.

COMMON SCHOOL NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for teaching Common Schools in Bladen county, can meet the Committee of Examination in Elizabethtown, on the first Saturday in February, May and November. And at no other time will an examination be had.

N. GRAHAM.
Dec. 28, 1859. 79 it

Bank of Fayetteville,

28TH DEC'R 1859.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 2d Jan'y 1860. W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
Dec'r 28 78-2t

For Rent.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on Rowan street, next west of Mr. D. A. Ray's. Apply to E. W. ROBINSON.
Dec'r 28, 1859. 78-3t

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Wednesday, Jan'y 4, 1860, the House and Lot joining the Fayetteville Hotel on Hay Street, also, the Brick Store on Person Street, at present occupied by Harris. The above property is sold on account of a former purchaser. Terms liberal, and made known at the sale.

JOHN McRAE, Agt.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Dec'r 23 78ts

Lots in Campbellton for Sale.

BY order of the Court of Equity, upon the [illegible] on the Plank Road on Monday the 9th January 1860, Lots No. 80, 81 and 82, in the plan of Campbellton, upon which there is a dwelling and Out-houses, &c., situated on Person street, about 150 yards above the old Tobacco warehouse, and nearly opposite the Davis old place. Also Lot No. 97, between 3d and 4th Street in the Brazier plan, containing about half an acre. Upon the first mentioned lots was the residence of the late John Thomas.

Terms of sale, one-fourth cash, balance upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and security required.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
Dec'r 29 78

810 acres of Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, in view of going West, offers for sale 810 acres of LAND, about 5 miles South-east of Floral College, located conveniently around a place chosen for a depot on the W., C. & R. Railroad. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered, and of good farming quality. On the premises is a new and comfortable Dwelling House, with Cotton Gin House, Cotton Pack, and all other necessary out buildings. The neighborhood is a very desirable one. Young Negroes will be taken in payment, if desired. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gilopolis, Robeson Co., N. C.
Dec'r 27, 1859. 79-5t

Notice.

THE NEGROES belonging to the estates of Duncan McLean and Catharine McLean will be hired out, at the late residence of the said Duncan in Harnett county, on the 5th day of January 1860.

There are twenty-nine Negroes in all—men, women, boys and girls.

Terms and conditions will be read by the Auctioneer at the time and place of hiring.

JAS. S. HARRINGTON, Adm'r.
Dec'r 22, 1859. 78-2t

A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

1859.

JAS. N. SMITH,

Chemist and Druggist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

American, French and English Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Garden and Field Seeds; Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors; Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Window Glass; Glassware; Fine Soaps; Fine Hair & Tooth Brushes; Paint Brushes; Surgical and Dental Instruments, and Fancy Articles.

With all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the day

Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 8, 1859 65tf

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and fresh supply of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising nearly every variety,—from the celebrated Gardens of David Landreth & Son,—which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC (1860) for gratuitous distribution.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist
Dec'r 1, 1859 [illegible]

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. H. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

STILL GREATER IMPROVEMENTS

A CHANCE TO

Two handsome Steel Engravings

WORTH FIVE DOLLARS

AS A PREMIUM TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER

FICTION, NEWS, HUMOR, WIT, THE MARKETS &c.

THE Proprietors of the Saturday Evening Post, in order to extend the circulation of the oldest and best of the Weeklies, and to secure the reading public against the numerous catch-penny concerns with an Author or Statesman's name at the head, which have sprung into existence of late attracted great attention from the public, have resolved to open the year 1860 with a new feature in connection with the Post, called

THE PARIS DAGUERREOTYPE.

By the Author of "THE RED COURT FARM," "ROUGH AND READY," "SIX GRAY POWDERS," &c.

In this story, written expressly for the Saturday Evening Post, the author has given the public the benefit of her genius in a manner that will be found entirely unique, and we are able to state that the interest of the story will be found to increase with every chapter, and that the plot will be developed in a manner entirely novel and interesting.

To enable those who may not be subscribers at the present time to read the whole of the story, we will send the Post from the time it commences to the end of the year for 50 cents.

The following gifted writers

G. P. R. JAMES,
CHARLES DICKENS,
ALFRED TENNYSON,
CHARLES READE,
H. W. LONGFELLOW,
CHARLES LEVER,
WILKIE COLLINS,
DR. O. W. HOLMES,
T. S. ARTHUR,
AUTHOR OF "ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE,"
ALEXANDER DUMAS,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
P. J. [illegible],
LIEUT. HARRDING,
MISS MARTIN,

The Proprietors of the Post are also making extensive arrangements with the most popular writers of Short Stories of Life, Humor, Adventure, &c., &c., to appear in the Post, during the year 1860, with a number of original articles, written expressly for The Post, called

THE PARIS DAGUERREOTYPE.

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P. J. [illegible],
LIEUT. HARRDING,
MISS MARTIN,

HAMILTON'S PICTURE OF THE WORLD,
CHARLES DICKENS,
the world famous
RICHARD YELLOWPLUSH,
Arthur's Home Magazine,
Godey's Lady's Book.

Read the following, and take your choice:

TERMS.

One Copy of The Post, $2
One Copy of The Post and seven Engravings of Niagara Falls, 3
One Copy of The Post and one of Arthur's Home Magazine, 3
One Copy of The Post and one of Godey's Lady's Book, 3

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2 Copies of The Post, $3
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Any person getting up a club of 20 or more, will receive a copy of the Post for his trouble.

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EVERY MAN A LAWYER!

THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK;

Or, The Whole Art of Conjuring

BEING A COMPLETE HAND-BOOK FOR PARLOR PERFORMERS. The whole FULLY TREATED WITH OVER 500 WOOD CUTS, and rendered as easy of acquirement for ONE THOUSAND AND ONE EVENINGS' entertainment. 12mo., cloth, gilt back and side stamp. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann street, N. Y.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this country. Copies of the above book sent by mail, post paid, to any address, free of postage.

Reliable Agents wanted in every town in the United States, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CLAN'S OWN BOOK, and other popular Books. Cash Orders to the above address, or Catalogues of our Books mailed to any address.

☞ Editors of Country Newspapers who will favor our advertisement three prominent insertions, and call attention to the same in the Editorial columns, forwarding a marked copy of the paper to the Publishers, will receive "The Magician's Own Book," by return mail, free of postage.

Dec. 30, 1859.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1859.

Flora Cameron vs. Neill Cameron et al.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill Cameron, Catharine E., Cotton A., Nancy M., Thos. H., Mary A., and Alexr W. Cameron, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday after the 4th day of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the above named petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the 4th Monday after the 4th day of December, 1859.

A. H. McNEILL, C. C. P. & Q. S.
79-6t]

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned has this day associated with him in the Drug and Apothecary business, S. H. MURCHISON, R. HORNE. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec 7, 1859

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

EVERY Scale is warranted to be correct, or other large Scales not in stock, at the lowest prices.

Sept 1

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1860.

1859 AND 1860.—The Old Year went out in a storm of snow, sleet and rain—a cheerless parting, not inappropriate for the John Brown year. The first day of the New Year was better—alternate sunshine and clouds, the latter predominating. (Shall we take this for an augury of coming events in the year's political condition?) To-day is bright, but very cold.

We must not fail to remind our readers, especially those who have been such for many years, that the New Year marks another "mile stone" in our progress. The Senior Editor enters upon his Thirty-sixth year, and the Junior his Eleventh, of Editorial life. And they are happy and grateful to be able to say, that at no previous period has the Observer been so prosperous in any department of its business.

TOWN AFFAIRS.—The Annual Statements of the Treasurer and other officers of this Town has been printed for exhibition to the citizens, and may be found under the Town Hall.

The receipts into the Treasury for town purposes, during the year have amounted, including last year's balance of $430 31, to $6,359 71, less by $2,537 39 than last year. But last year $3002 40 of the receipts consisted of loans. The actual revenue varies but slightly. The receipts were, from tax on real estate $3,505 00; polls $490; retailers' tax $600; flour warehouse $436 42; fines and penalties $174 60; auctioneers, drays, market stalls, licenses, shows, &c., $725 31.

The disbursements: paid old balances $144 40; salaries $1175; repairs of streets, bridges, sewers, &c., $1809 26; payments on debt $1679 31; guard $748 15; fifteen small items, $2019 87.

The town debt, about equally divided between the four Banks, is $12,699 53, with balances due the town of $353 64, leaving $12,345 89 to be provided for; showing a reduction of liabilities during the year of $565 31.

The entire debt of the Town, including the Railroad debt, has been reduced during the year $2,565 31.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having charge of the Railroad taxes, debt, &c., report balance from last year $1564 66; collected from the town, balance due this fund, $3059 99; taxes collected $5768 01. Total income $10,392 66.

The payments have been, for interest for one year on $99,000 of bonds, $5,940; for $2000 of bonds purchased in, $1500. Leaving a balance on hand of $2,952 66, with $167 20 of taxes yet uncollected—being more than enough to pay the half year's interest falling due to-day.

The bonds now outstanding amount to $97,000.

FLOUR WAREHOUSE.—Inspector Sedberry reports the receipts for 1859, 17,151 barrels; for 1858, 15,499 barrels—increase 1,662 barrels: Revenue $436 45—from 4,216 bbls. at fee of 2 cts. each $168 64; from 12,935 bbls. at 4 cts. each $258 70; extra storage on 816 bbls. $9 11. Increase of Revenue, $46 93.

PUBLIC SCALES.—Maj. J. P. Leonard, weighmaster, reports the weighing of 900,687 lbs. of forage, (1350 wagons and carts) and 26,479 lbs. of other articles—increase over 1858 of 125,592 lbs., and 154 wagons &c. Fees collected, $162 90. Average price of Fodder $1 04; Hay 79 cts.: Last year, 98 and 71.

MORTALITY.—Wm. Williamson, Sexton, reports 55 interments during the year: white males 14; do. females 23; colored males 8; do. females 10. Of these, 20 under 5 years old; 2 under 10; 4 under 20; 7 under 30; 9 under 40; 5 under 50; 2 under 60; 2 under 70; 3 under 80; over 90 and under 100, 1. In January 1; February 7; March 3; April 4; May 10; June 4; July 4; August 8; September 6; October 4; November 4; December none. Last year 49 interments.

DROWNED—on Saturday last, at Jones's Lock, Mr. James C. Toomer, of Wilmington. Mr. T. was engaged with two others in trying to save some timber that was floating off, when he was carried by the eddy under the lock. The others swam to the shore. We learn that Mr. Toomer leaves a family in Wilmington.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Clarendon has declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.—The appointment of J. G. Cook as Postmaster at Fayetteville, was confirmed by the Senate on the 23d ult.

SENATOR SEWARD.—New York having just passed through the spasm of a great Union meeting to talk justice to the South, next made great preparations for a public reception of Wm. H. Seward, the head and front of all the injustice to the South, on his return from Europe, on Wednesday last. He was received by a great crowd, with 100 guns, welcomed with a speech at the Astor House, and the Aldermen granted him their Chamber in which to receive his friends.

This is an unpleasant commentary on the Union meeting.

Mr. Seward delivered two short speeches, but said not a word about the great question of the day.

The long Message of President Buchanan was put in type in this office on Thursday in a little more than five hours, which would have been materially reduced but for the necessity of getting that day's paper also to press. The contractor on the Lumberton and Cheraw mail routes, Major MacRae, kindly detained his mails, to enable us to get the Message off to our Semi-Weekly subscribers on those routes. We could have supplied the Warsaw route also if the Stage could have waited five minutes after its usual time of starting. The other mails leave later in the day, and were easily supplied.

Of the part contained in the Supplement, we did not wait to read the proof, so that there were numerous typographical errors, which, however, the good sense of the reader would readily detect. These are corrected in the Supplement which accompanies our Weekly edition.

EDUCATION.—About twenty advertisements of Schools may be found in our columns to-day.

THE MESSAGE.—With one or two exceptions, the views and recommendations of President Buchanan will meet with general approval. The Harper's Ferry affair is touched very briefly, but well, what there is of it. The re-opening of the slave trade, which occuries but little of the public attention, is treated on much more largely—perhaps because the subject is of no practical importance, since not one in a thousand of the people would disturb the present laws on the subject. The proposal to purchase Cuba is again made, in very few words, merely to keep up appearances we suppose, since there is not the slightest ground to believe that Spain will sell it. We trust that she never will.

Mexican affairs occupy a large space in the Message; and the very grave proposition is made to Congress, to authorize an invasion of that country for the purpose of redressing the wrongs of American citizens, and of assisting to establish a stable government instead of the anarchy which has so long reigned. The President makes out a strong case; but it is a dangerous experiment. Shall we be willing quietly to return after accomplishing those objects? Shall we not fancy that it will be necessary, after establishing order, to remain to preserve order? At any rate, shall we not insist that Mexico shall pay the cost of our friendly aid, and, since she has nothing else with which to pay, that we will take it out in more territory? For ourselves, we are against any more territory, in any quarter of the globe, and most of all would we object to Mexican territory, with its wretched population.

The President recommends a law to fix the Congressional elections in all the States on some day prior to the expiration of the term of service of the incumbent Representatives. In the case which he states it would be well to have a Congress ready to assemble; but such a state of things may never occur; and there are many considerations why the conduct of a Congressman who may desire a re-election should not be passed upon by his constituents when only half of his term of service has expired. Let members come 'fresh from the people," instead of being elected more than a year before the time for taking their seats.

There appears to have been a very gratifying reduction of expenditures, especially under the War and Post Office Departments. It is refreshing to see that the President confesses that there existed "habits of extravagant expenditure" "during several years prior to the commencement of my [his] administration." What becomes of the Democratic denials of extravagance, to which we have always been treated?

For an anticipated deficiency of revenue, the President recommends higher duties on imports. This is the true policy; but then we decidedly object to having these duties so laid as merely to afford further protection to Pennsylvania iron and coal. This is what the President recommended last year, and substantially repeats now. Of all States in the Union we think that Pennsylvania least deserves incidental or any other protective duties, for she always votes for anti-tariff men.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We had not room in our last, any more than now, for an article from the pen of Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, urging the claims of the Journal of Education to the public patronage, and enforcing the propriety, in the present condition of things, of purging the schools of all poisonous literature, and introducing into them "a series of books designed to develop and foster a love of home, and a spirit of independence and domestic enterprise."

These are important purposes, and we trust that they will now at least attract public attention; that the Common School Journal will be circulated in every School District, and that Southern School Books will come into use in Southern Schools. In speaking of Southern School Books we regret that we cannot say books *printed* as well as written at the South. But the fact is that our people have never held out inducements to justify the printing of school books at home. We believe that there is not one such book printed in the State. We had the offer some years ago, of the present series of "North Carolina Readers," but did not dare to undertake their publication, well knowing that if *we* printed them they would lie as dead stock on our shelves; whereas, if printed in New York, they *might* hope to get slowly but gradually into use. And so it has resulted. Even with all the prestige of New York publishers, and with their facilities for circulating books, these Readers, unexceptionable in character, have had but a sorry circulation. We doubt if there is one of them to every ten other Readers used in the Common Schools of North Carolina. This is not as it should be. In North Carolina, if in no other part of all the world, any thing is preferred to home productions, or home enterprises. Not only is this true of the "North Carolina Readers," but of other books and things which we could name.

IGNORANCE.—There is a deplorable degree of ignorance, even among generally intelligent persons at the North, as to the feelings and habits of Southern people. A Northern lady once asked a Southern lady to whom she was introduced at a Northern hotel, if it was possible that she did any work, or undertook any of the drudgery of housekeeping? She thought, she said, that Southern ladies lolled on a sofa all day, with a negro or two to fan them. And in something of the same spirit of ignorant assumption, the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser asserts that in the South, "labor is generally disliked by the whites, because looked upon as degrading." And again: "A white person there lowers his social relation by engaging in manual labor." This would be laughable, if it did not form a part of the misapprehensions which are rapidly drifting towards a separation of sections which neither understand nor will do justice to each other. Little does the visionary editor who penned the assertions we have quoted, know of what is going on here, and in every Southern town, and on every Southern plantation. Not only head work, such as his own, not only active mercantile employments, like those of the thousands at his own door, but hard mechanical and agricultural labor. We think we could show him not a few examples of hard worked white people, who labor from choice, without a thought of degradation, in this town, or in any part of North Carolina, if he would come and see for himself.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr Rusk of Arkansas made a sectional speech, concluding by renewing Mr. Keitt's proposition for the Democrats to select from the Southern Opposition or the rebellious Democrats, or *vice versa*, and thus secure an election by union. The same defect exists in this as in Mr. K's. The Democrats proper and the Southern Opposition united *cannot elect*, and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats cannot be whipped in. The same may be said of the regular Democracy, several of whom instantly and emphatically declared that they would be parties to no such bargain: a Southern Democrat placing his objection on the ground that the Southern Opposition were little better than the Black Republicans; a Northern Democrat objecting that the Southern Opposition were more pro-slavery than the Democrats. Mr. Morris, Illinois Douglas Democrat, then made his talk, in which he spoke of the Administration as full of dead men's bones, and having no more affiliation with democracy than light with darkness or virtue with vice. Mr. Maynard, Tennessee Whig, was then put in nomination *as* an old whig, and a vote resulted: Whole number 208; necessary to elect 105; Sherman 101; Maynard 65; balance scattering.

On Thursday, Mr. Grow of Pa. replied to Mr. Branch of N. C., who had on a previous day charged him with defeating the P. O. Bill of last session, his motive being "to compel the President to call Congress together shortly after the 4th of March." Mr. Grow stated his side of the question, and charged Mr. B. with "violating all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesies that are recognized in all deliberative bodies, by impugning the motives of his peer, and charging sordid and selfish considerations as the moving motive and cause of our action." In reply to demands if he intended to charge ungentlemanly conduct, Mr. Grow said he spoke "in plain English," and the matter dropped in the House. [Outside, the telegraph reports a challenge, its acceptance by Grow, and the arrest of Mr. Branch on information by a hackman who was to have taken Mr. G. to the depot on Saturday.] Mr. Pryor made a long speech, and then Mr. Maynard withdrew his name, Mr. Scott, California Democrat, was nominated, and the 24th vote was had: whole no. 210; necessary to elect 106; Sherman 102; Scott 83; Gilmer 14, &c. In recording his vote for Mr. Scott, Mr. Vance of N. C. stated that he had voted for a Lecompton and an anti-Lecompton Democrat, for an Administration and an anti-Administration Democrat, and if there was any other member of the great, prolific Democratic family whom he had neglected, he hoped he would be trotted out. Mr. Davis, Mississippi fire-eating Democrat, asked for another ballot, saying, "I am in favor of a speedy organization of this House. I, for one, am willing, for the purpose of getting an organization, to vote for John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina; and I hope other Democratic members upon this side will do so. I want the organization effected upon some conservative man." No vote was had.

On Friday, Mr. Boyce of S. C. spoke on the sectional dispute. Some of the Pennsylvanians discussed the Tariff. One of them declared that the National Republican Committee had ignored the Tariff, and that unless the Republicans nominated a candidate firmly devoted to American protection, they could not carry Pennsylvania.

The House adjourned to Tuesday, as did the Senate which was in session for a few minutes on Friday for that purpose.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE.—The Richmond Whig, in the following article, shows very clearly upon whom the responsibility rests for the failure to organize the House, and upon whom the greater responsibility will rest if Sherman should be elected Speaker:—

The Contest for Speaker.—So far as the conservative members of the House—that is, the opponents of Black Republicanism—are concerned, the responsibility of non-organization obviously rests upon the Democratic representatives. It is clear—it is openly admitted by Democrats themselves—that no Democrat proper can possibly be elected Speaker. The reason is plain. If every Southern Opposition member should vote for a Democrat, he would still fall of an election by several votes. Of course, no Republican or People's Party man will vote for a Democrat proper, or an Administration Democrat, nor will the Anti-Lecompton Democrats vote for such a man. It is not only demonstrable, therefore, but it has already been demonstrated, and the admission is made by Democrats themselves, that there is no chance, under any circumstances, of the election of a Democrat to the Speakership.

There is, on the contrary, not only a chance, but an absolute certainty of the election of a Southern Opposition member, if the Democrats would throw aside their paltry party prejudices, and cast their votes undividedly for him. The reason here, also, is plain. There are as many, perhaps, as ten or fifteen members of the House—not regular Republicans, but People's Party men from the conservative States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey—who have heretofore, with the exception of one or two ballots, been voting for Sherman, and who stand ready and willing to vote for a Southern Opposition Speaker in the person of Gilmer of North Carolina, or Etheridge, of Tennessee. The united Democratic and Southern Opposition vote, in conjunction with the votes obtained from the People's Party men of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, would, it will be clearly seen, result in the election of Gilmer or Etheridge by a decided majority. It is thus demonstrated, strikingly and unmistakeably, that the responsibility of the election of Sherman, should he be elected, will rest exclusively upon the impracticable Democracy.

The resolutions unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia recommend a union of *all* the elements of opposition to Black Republicanism, for the purpose of securing the election of a conservative, national Speaker. And yet many, if not all, of the Democratic members from Virginia assert their determination *not* to vote for Gilmer, under any circumstances—they even go farther, and boldly declare that they would *prefer* the election of Sherman! Now what is this but ultra and impracticable partyism? What, let us ask, is their objection to Mr. Gilmer? They object to him, they tell us, on the ground of his opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. That is the only objection, so far as we know, which has been urged against him by Democratic members. But with what grace, or propriety, or consistency, does such an objection come from Virginia and Southern Democratic members, so long as they are fellowshiping with, and voting with, and voting for, anti-Lecompton Democrats from the North? These Virginia and Southern Democratic members are, at this very moment, standing side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with the Democratic delegates from Illinois, the whole of which delegation has been, and still is, opposed to Lecompton, out and out, and in all its forms. In addition to this fact, there is another of still more significance, which places the inconsistency and factious conduct of the Democrats in a much more striking light. They cannot, they emphatically tell us, entertain the remotest thought of doing so improper and unpatriotic a thing as to vote for Mr. Gilmer for the inferior office of Speaker, in consequence of his opposition to Lecompton; and yet, *in the same breath*, they proclaim their purpose of voting for the head and front of anti-Lecomptonism—Judge Douglas—for the high and responsible office of President of the United States! Now, is not this consistency, with a vengeance? Is not this, also, *patriotism*, with a vengeance? In a word, do not these Democratic members exhibit themselves before the country in the ludicrous attitude of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel?

Besides, Mr. Gilmer's position on the Lecompton question was precisely that which was assumed by Gov. Wise, whom the Virginia Democracy, in their county meetings, are now declaring to be their first choice for the next Presidency. So far as that measure is concerned, Mr. Gilmer opposed and denounced it, but with not one hundredth part of the severity and the withering scorn with which Gov Wise repudiated and denounced it. Now, "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." And if Mr. Gilmer is to be taunted and denounced as untrue to the South, and unfit for the Speakership on account purely of his opposition to Lecomptonism, then we maintain, upon principles of common fairness and justice, that Gov. Wise and all other Anti-Lecompton Democrats should be placed in the same category, and outlawed as Southern men accordingly. Notwithstanding this factious Democratic opposition to Mr. Gilmer's election to the Speakership, we presume that no sane man really doubts his loyalty to the South and Southern institutions—especially with a knowledge of the fact, that he represents one of the largest slave-holding constituencies in the South, and is the owner, besides, of nearly a hundred negroes!

There is no *possibility* of the election of a Democrat, and the only remaining alternative is to unite upon some member of the Southern Opposition, who *can* be elected. We have shown who, of the conservatives, *can* be elected Speaker, and elected *easily*. The entire responsibility rests with the Democracy, and there we leave it, only invoking the public attention to their course in this important matter.

"THE REASON OF THE THING."—The Charlotte Democrat is very anxious for a "united South," but rather despairs. It says:—

"It seems very hard to unite the southern people on some definite course of action—no matter what sort of remedy is proposed, some will object."

Precisely. And the reason is very plain. The Democrats, who have been calling for a "united South" about every election time for years, will only have the "united South" for which they call, on the Democratic ticket and the Democratic policy. They forget that other people have opinions and feelings, and that union is only to be secured by concession to those opinions and total abandonment of the system of outraging those feelings by infamously false charges of disloyalty to the South. They are like Deacon Jones of Connecticut, whose case came up in the Senate some time ago as follows:—

"In the State of Connecticut a very serious and alarming controversy arose in one of the churches, and it got divided about equally. To render the division more sad, one of the deacons represented one division and the other the other. The minister, seeing this state of things, preached a sermon on union, and presented it so forcibly that every heart was struck with the idea that union must be had at any rate. So Deacon Jones, with a teeming heart, earnest for union, went down to see Deacon Snow, and said he, "Deacon, we must have union." "Good!" said Deacon Snow, "we must." "Well," continued he, "Deacon, there is but one way on earth that we can get it." Deacon Snow replied, "Brother, do tell we what that is." "Well," answered he, "you must give up, for I cannot."

MARRIED,

On the 22d ult., Mr. GEORGE S. BYRD, of Harnett county, to Miss BETTIE ADKINSON, of Robeson co.

Town papers please copy.

At Floral College, on the 14th July, by the Rev. F. K. Nash, Mr. WILLIAM SELLARS to Miss JULIA F. BETHEA.

Town papers copy.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 14th inst., Mrs. SARAH McDONALD, in the 69th year of her age.

In Moore county, Nov. 29th, 1859, DANIEL McDONALD, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 2.

BACON,	13	a 14	American	5½	a 6
BEESWAX,	28	a 30	English	4	a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a	LARD,	14	a 15
Adamantine	25	a 30	LEAD,	8½	a
Sperm	45	a 55	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12	a 13½	Cuba	28	a 30
Laguira	14	a 15	N. Orleans	50	a 00
Java	20	a	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	10	a 10½	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	0	a 0	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 75	a 2 00
Gunny	16	a 18	Alum	50	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 1 15
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	1 05	a	Com. pr. bag	2 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 12½	
Bro. Sheetings	8	a 9	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00	a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45	a 50	N. C. Apple	70	a 0 75
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70	a 0 90
Family	5 85	a 5 90	N. C. Whiskey	70	a 0 80
Super.	5 60	a 5 65	Northern do.	35	a 0 40
Fine	5 35	a 5 40	SUGARS—		
Scratched	5 10	a 5 15	Loaf	13	a 13½
GRAIN—			Crushed	12	a 13
Corn	1 00	a 1 05	Coffee	10	a 10½
Wheat	1 00	a 1 15	Porto Rico	9	a 10
Rye	1 10	a 1 20	New Orleans	8½	a 9½
Oats	60	a 70	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	85	a 90	WOOL,	19	a 20
HIDES—Dry	11	a 12½	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 15	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	1 62	a 1 75
Swedes, com. bar	6	a 6½	Hard	1 00	a 1 15
Ditto, wide	7	a 7½	Spirits	37	a 37½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Cotton—Not much offering for the past few days, market firm at quotations.

Flour—The arrivals for the past week have been smaller than for some time previous. Sales are easily made at above figures.

Spirits Turpentine—Transactions in this article have been limited to a few small lots, which are reported to have changed hands at 37½ cts.

Pork—We note the arrival of a large drove of Hogs from Sampson county on yesterday. We understand that none of it has been disposed of yet.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 31, 1859.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 65, Virgin 2 12, Hard 1 65. Tar, 1 90. Cotton, 66 bales at 10½ to 10¾ for low to good middling.

Last sales of Spirits 40¼. Rosin, Common and No. 2, 1 12½. Flour, Super 6 12½ to 6 15; Family 6 37½ to 6 40. Corn 70. Spirit bbls. 1 25—90 days. Timber $11 to $13—3 rafts.

At New York, Cotton very firm; sales of 2500 bales on Thursday and Friday; middling uplands 11¼. Flour firm and unchanged. Spirits dull at 44 to 44½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Dec'r 31.—Str Flora McDonald, with freight for R Jones, A A McKethan, E F Moore, O S Baldwin, G Brandt, S T Hawley & Son, J M Vann, Page & Surles, D McNatt, Worth & Utley, A P Hurt, J A Worth, J Utley, S J Hinsdale, J N Smith, J W Lett, C W Andrews, D & W McLaurin, J Martine, R D Palmer, H C McLean, R E Heide, S C Hackney.

Express Line. Dec'r 29 and Jan'y 1.—Strs North Carolina and Fanny, with goods for H & E J Lilly, A M Johnson, G W Sperling, Pemberton & Sloan, G W Williams & Co, Goldston & Fuller, J W Lett, E J Hale & Son, J H Farrar, W & T Gulbreth, J H Roberts & Co, Waterhouse & Bowes, and others.

Orrell & Bailey's Line. Dec'r 31—Str Kate McLaurin, with goods for Pemberton & Sloan, G W Sperling, Orrell & Bailey, A G Thornton & Co, H McDonald, J W Lett, P P Johnson, Page & Surles, and others.

Save Interest.

J. A. PEMBERTON has his bills made out and is now ready to settle up. He earnestly requests his friends who owe him old accounts to call early, as he is in need of money.

Interest will be charged on all accounts after 1st January of every year. Those who do not like to pay interest should settle annually.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 2, 1860. 79tf

Shad Seine Twine.

W. MACINTYRE has received—
500 lbs. Cotton Seine Twine,
100 lbs. Gilling Net.
Jan'y 2, 1860. 79*3t

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Dec. 30.

The North Briton, with Liverpool dates to the 15th, has arrived.

The news is of little interest.

Prince Metternich was in Paris to attend the Peace Congress.

A holy war has been proclaimed in Morocco, which will bring thousands of Moors from the interior to defend the seaports, against Spain.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Austria contemplates abdicating the crown in favor of his son, a child born the 21st of August 1858, and appointing as Regent his brother. The reason assigned is that he will not consent to make the important concessions to the different parts of his empire, and especially to Hungary, by which alone the dangers now impending over Austria could, perhaps, for a time be averted.

Commercial—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Cotton steady—estimated sales of Thursday 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 30.

Later from Brownsville.—On the 14th, 300 American troops and Rangers marched up the Rio Grande and met a portion of Cortinas' band. The Americans charged but fell into an ambush. The Mexicans saved their cannon. On the 20th, Cortinas concentrated his whole forces above Brownsville. The Americans attacked and defeated him after a severe fight. The latest accounts represent Cortinas as rapidly retreating and the Americans in pursuit.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 28.

Union Meeting at Troy.—A large Union meeting is convened in this city this evening. Gen. John E. Wool presides, assisted by a number of the oldest and most respectable citizens as Vice-Presidents. W. A. Beach, of Troy, and H. J. Raymond, of the New York Times, are the speakers. Letters were read from Hon. Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore and Erastus Brooks.

Arrival of Medical Students.—Thirteen Medical Students from the Philadelphia Colleges arrived here on Sunday last, and have taken their places at the Medical College in this city. The City Council have appropriated one thousand dollars to assist in paying their expenses.

Augusta Chronicle.

Southern Manufacture of Railroad Equipments.—The Charleston Courier says it has the best authority for stating that measures are in progress for a general meeting of the Presidents and Directors of Southern Railroads to provide for the Southern manufacture of locomotives and other railway equipments.

Special Terms of the Superior Court.—Beaufort county, 4th Monday in January, Judge Heath. Guilford, 4th Monday in January, Judge Shepherd. Cumberland, 5th Monday in January, Judge Shepherd.—*Newbern Progress.*

A SELECT

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having been engaged in the instruction of youth for several years, and for the last four Principal of the Male Department of Mt. Vernon Seminary, will open, on the 2d Monday in January, a SELECT SCHOOL for boys and young men, at this place. The Springs are justly celebrated for their medicinal properties, and the healthfulness of this place is well known. It is removed from inducements to vice and scenes of dissipation.

Young men can here pursue an English and Scientific Course of Studies, and be prepared for the business of life, while those who wish can be prepared for the University or Wake Forest College.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For English Studies, from $5 to $15; Latin $15; Latin and Greek, $20; Agricultural Chemistry, extra; $2; Incidental expenses, 75 cents.

It is very desirable for all to be punctual, though pupils will be received at any time, and after two weeks from the opening of Session will be charged from time of entrance till close of Session, and no deductions unless in cases of protracted illness. One-half of Tuition payable in advance.

Good Board can be obtained in the village and neighborhood at from 6 50 to $8 per month, including washing, lights; &c.; and a few can obtain board with the subscriber.

For further particulars, address

R. P. JONES, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 20, 1859. 79*8w

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday 9th of January. Tuition per session of five months, viz:

Primary Department,	$10 00
Intermediate,	12 50
Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics,	17 50

Contingent fee 50 cts.

Students charged from time of entering till the close of the session. No deduction in prices, except in case of sickness.

Good board can be had in and near the village, at from 7 to 9 dollars per month.

JAS. D. McIVER, Prin.

Carthage, Dec. 22, 1859. 79*4t

RUSAMONT SCHOOL.

THE Second Session of this School will commence Second Tuesday in January. The Academy is located on the high and healthful region of Lower Little River, eighteen miles north-west from Fayetteville, and six miles from Johnsonville, in a highly moral and religious community. Terms of Tuition per Session of five months; English Branches from $8 00 to $12 50. Languages, $15 00. Board can be had in good families for $7 00 per month.

T. J. BROOKS,
Johnsonville, N. C.

Col. A. Murchison, Johnsonville; Wm. J. Kelly, Esq., Manchester, Dr. Alex. Munroe, Argyle.

Dec. 24. 79-2t

Notice.

OUR customers' Accounts are all made out and ready for settlement.

J. N. PRIOR.

Jan'y 2 79

All Accounts made from and

after this date will be due the 1st of July 1860.

J. N. PRIOR.

Jan'y 2, 1860 79-

The remainder of our stock

we'll sell at exceeding low prices.

J. N. PRIOR.

Jan'y 2 79

Dividend No. 8.

THE Directors of the Bank of Clarendon have declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the net profits of the past six months. Payable on and after Monday, 2d of Jan'y proximo.

JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

Dec'r 21, 1859. 79

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of WELSH & WEISIGER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

It is important that the business of the Firm should be closed as soon as possible; it is therefore hoped that those indebted either by note or account, will promptly make payment.

WELSH & WEISIGER.

Dec'r 31, 1859 79-3t

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE business of Wagon Making will be conducted by the undersigned, who will always have sufficient force and the best of material for doing speedily and well all work entrusted to him.

J. W. WELSH.

Dec'r 31, 1859. 79-3m

GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for sale by Distillers' use, constantly on hand and for E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT,
301 Pearl st., New York.

Dec'r 28, 1859. 79*3m

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29			
MARCH					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPTEMBER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
OCTOBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
NOVEMBER					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DECEMBER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Oct'r Term 1859. George Cagle and Wife, et al, vs. George W. Williams, et al.—Petition for division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Williams is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying the said George W. Williams of the filing of this petition, and unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and answer the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday October, 1859.

79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER.

THE undersigned proposes to publish in the city of Raleigh, in North Carolina, a weekly newspaper designed to advance the interests of the Episcopal Church at the South, and to diffuse intelligence concerning its labors and its progress. In this enterprise, he has reason to hope for the approbation, and to some extent the aid of the Bishops of Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas and the Missionary District of the South-West. In each of these dioceses he expects to have a resident contributor to the columns of his journal, who shall give information to its readers of any event of interest occurring in the diocese to which the writer belongs.

The benefits of such a paper, if well conducted, will be acknowledged to be great, when it is recollected that in all these dioceses just enumerated, constituting in themselves a mighty and rapidly growing empire—there is not a single newspaper expressing the sentiments and recording the cotemporaneous history of the Episcopal Church—that what is known by its clergy and people living in this extensive and prosperous region on these subjects is gathered mainly from newspapers published at remote points at the North in which the interests of these dioceses and the especial duties of the churchmen therein are comparatively obscure and neglected subjects. In the meantime the principles, the past history and present condition of the church are often misrepresented in that region of country and still more frequently misunderstood, and there is no organ and no opportunity by which, publicly and effectually to refute such misrepresentations and correct such mistakes.

By means too of a newspaper in these dioceses conducted in a religious spirit and on religious principles, the members of the church might be assisted not only in the general improvement of their spiritual state, but especially in the performance of the peculiar duties imposed on them by the constitution of society in the Southern country—duties which lie very near the hearts of many of them.

It is furthermore intended to enrich the columns of the paper with as many as possible of those treasures of thought and learning which the Periodical religious literature of our mother church is now so abundantly p

SECOND STOCK.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Fabrics and Ready-Made Clothing.

West End Fayetteville Hotel Building.

BEG now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of Goods for this season. This stock is large, and well worthy the attention of buyers, who are invited to call and examine for themselves.

E. B. STARR, J. M. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Oct 12, 1859. 57

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

McKinnon & Smith.

HAVE this day associated with myself Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, who has had an experience of five years in the Hat and Cap business in the city of New York, and is thoroughly conversant with every department thereof. In connection of this increased facility in purchasing, coupled with the fact that our goods will be bought exclusively for cash, we will be enabled to sell all goods in our line, to the trade and the community at large, as as low figures as they can be bought in the Northern markets. A. McKINNON

THE style of the Firm will be in future McKINNON & SMITH.

A. McKINNON. [MICHAEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct 3, 1859. 56

Fall & Winter 1859!

JAMES KYLE,

is now receiving his usual supply of Goods, among which are—

Black Silks, Gold and Black French Merinos and Delaines, English Prints, Kid and Net Gloves, assorted, Bed and Negro Blankets, Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

With a very large assortment of other Goods. All of which were purchased by the package at the lowest price.

Those purchasing will please call and look at the Goods and prices.

Sept. 13, 1859. 49tf

J. K. KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

—ALSO—

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

All of which will be disposed of at low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Call and examine.

No. 84, Corner Hay and Donaldson Streets.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1859. 51tf

MRS. HART

HAS returned from the North, and is now opening and receiving a fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

including a variety of FANCY ARTICLES, and a choice selection of

Velvet and Silk Bonnets.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to call.

☞ Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Store in the Mallet Building, fronting the Fayetteville House.

Oct 28 3m

Butter, Cheese, &c.

50 BOXES CHEESE,
20 Kegs Goshen Butter,
100 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
25 " Catsup and Sauces,
60 " Soap,
5 " Worcester Sauce,
6 Gross Coes, gold and silver Matches,
1 Keg Saleratus,
500 Pounds Dried Beef,
1600 " Iron of assorted kinds and sizes,
10 Bbls. N. C. Whiskey,
10 " Brandy,
20 Bags Coffee,

Just received this day, and for sale cheap for Cash by

J. E. ROBERTS & CO.

Dec'r 10 76-6in

BOOTS & SHOES!

OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

THE Subscriber has returned from New York, and is receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part as follows:

All Kinds of Water-Proof Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse; all kinds of fine Dress Boots, from the finest British boot to the Gum Patent; all kinds of Patent Leather Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and a good supply of Boys' Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse, also, a large supply of Brogans—of the best, that the city of New York can afford.

All Kinds of Ladies Boots, with heels and without; Ladies' Slippers, Gaiters; Misses' Slippers, Ladies' Walking Shoes; Misses' French Boots. Also, Children's Patent Metallic Tip, with copper on the toe, to prevent the toe from wearing out. Boy's Gaiters and Shoes and Boots; all kinds of Gum Shoes, the best made and well made, and cheaper than I ever had, a large lot of Over-Shoes. High Quarter Over-Shoes, for Gentlemen, also of the old style. Fine and Gaiters of all kinds, with and without heels. Misses' Gaiters of all styles, light and heavy. Water-proof in a new style. Also, a lot of Carpet-bags, satchels, and trunks. A large lot of Sole Leather to on hand and for sale,—cut to suit customers.

☞ The above work will be sold as low as any person can sell the same kind of work. This work I warrant me to rip before the sole wears through—I will mend them without any charge. I try to keep the best quality, and I think I am a good judge, as I have worked at the trade for the last 15 years. I only ask you to call and look, and I know you will buy from me. All you want is to get that is good and at a low price, and when you see my stock, I know you will be satisfied. I am thankful for the favors bestowed on me for the last five years past,—I hope they will be increased for the time to come. If any person wishes home-made work, I would say to them, if they will leave their orders with me, I will ensure as good a fit as can be made in the State, and the workmanship I will compare with any in the State or out of the State. Repairing done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

I think I have given you a small sketch of my goods. Call. I want to see you all, and I tell you we will have a great town before long. Call and see me, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. FAULK.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept 29, 1859 54-3m

SPECIAL COURT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND CO.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term A. D. 1859.

Present, The Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL, Judge Presiding.

IT is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the County and State aforesaid, is to be held at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 8th Monday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty. Jurors, Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Causes are hereby notified to be in attendance.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1859.

From the Minutes.

JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., Clerk.

Nov 21 68tc

To Rail Road Contractors!

JUST RECEIVED—

100 WHEELBARROWS,

light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN

March 29, 1859. 80tf

BRASS STRIKER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.

D. & W. McLAURIN

May 2. 19tf

5?2 Hhds. Good Bacon, SIDES and SHOULDERS

Just received and for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1859. 25tf

Clothing! Clothing!!

A Fresh Supply for the Trade of 1859.

THE public are aware that I have been engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Gentlemen's Garments for 17 or 18 years, and with this long experience believe that I am as well calculated to make good selections, as any person or persons in this business.

My stock is all entirely new and adapted to the trade. My stock consists of No. 1 Dress Cloth Coats, Frock Coats (single and double breasted); Business Suits, consisting of Silk Mixtures, Harrison Cass., Rib Cass. and Union Cass., Fine Beaver, Felt Beaver; Seal Skin and Union Cass. Over-Coats; Felt Beaver Talmas—a new garment, never introduced before this season; Pants of all grades, ranging in price from $2 50 to $9 00; an extra lot of Velvet, Silk, Grenadine Silk, Cloth and Cassimere Vests; a large assortment of Youths' and Children's Clothing; Gentlemen's Shawls; Morning Gowns, Gentlemen's all-wool Under-Shirts; Railroad Rugs; Blankets; Hosiery; Suspenders; Napoleon-Ties; Cravats; Stocks; Gloves; Bindings; Purses.

☞ Persons desirous of having their suits made abroad, can call and leave their measures with me, and I will have them attended to immediately.

Call at the

"ONE PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM."

A. J. WOODWARD,
Market Square,
2 Doors below S. J. Hinsdale.

Sept. 14 49-tf

MILITARY CLOTHING OF Southern Manufacture

THE subscribers are prepared to manufacture UNIFORM CLOTHS, to order, at their Mills near this City. They are now manufacturing superior single milled Cassimeres for Spring Wear, to which they call the attention of Southern Merchants.

They also manufacture at their Ashland Mills, superior NEGRO CLOTHS, of various descriptions.

Address, WETHERED BROS.,
Baltimore, Md.

Dec'r 16. 76-6t

LARGE STOCK! NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Winter Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;

Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, Stuff Dates, Citron, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;

—A great variety.—

Perfumeries and Extracts,

Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.

WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.

FINE AND COMMON CANDIES;

Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monaies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle;

Cocoa and Other Nuts.

FANCY GOODS;

Palerramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, Hotel Building.

Dec 3, 1859 72-

MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY.

THE next Session of these Schools, for both sexes, will commence on the second Monday in Jan'y next.

The Trustees have placed both departments under the supervision of one Principal, in order to secure entire co-operation between the officers of each School. Competent and faithful teachers will be placed over each separate department. Young men, who feel called of God to the Ministry, and who come properly recommended by their churches, of any orthodox denomination, will not be charged any tuition; and young persons of both sexes, without means, will be credited until they can earn the money to pay it.

Tuition in the English branches from $5 to $15. For any other language five dollars extra. Painting $10. Music $20—with use of instrument. Board in good families from $6 50 to $8 per month, lights and washing inclusive, and at the Seminary for girls, $8 exclusive of lights. Every article of clothing should be marked.

Half tuition and board is desired to be paid in advance. T. S. YARBRO, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham co., N. C., }
Dec'r 19, 1859. } 77-*3tpd

W. S. NORMENT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 4th day of Jan'y, 1860, at the Beaverdam Plantation of the late Robt. E. Harris, will be sold, on a credit of Six Months, 80 fat HOGS, 1000 Bus. CORN, 20,000 lbs. FODDER, 2 Fine MULES, 1 four-horse WAGON, 1 CART, &c.

Bonds with approved security will be required.

JAS. P. HODGES, Adm'r.

Dec. 12. 76*3t

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at December Term of Harnett County Court, Commissioner to sell one hundred acres of LAND, on Anderson's Creek in Barbecue District, belonging to the heirs of Gilbert McInnis, deceased, will sell the above named Land to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Toomer, on MONDAY the 13th day of FEBRUARY 1860, (it being the Monday of Harnett County Superior Court,) the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

B. F. SHAW, Commissioner.

Dec'r 17, 1859. 76*6t

NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, Asheboro', December 15th, 1859.

WHEREAS William S. Marsh has filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity of said County, his bill of complaint against George Baldwin, Henry B. Elliott, and others, and it is made to appear by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that said Elliott is not an inhabitant of this State, and the said W. S. Marsh prays that said Elliott be notified of the pendency of said bill by publication for six weeks in some newspaper, published in this State,—it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Elliott personally to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Asheboro', this 15th Dec., 1859.

76*6t] J. WORTH, C. M. E.

Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec'r 20 77-

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

MALE AND FEMALE, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.

Rev. T. S. Whittington, A. M., Principal.

Miss D. M. Whittington, Principal of Female Department.

THE third session of these Schools will open the 3d January 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be charged from entrance to the close of the term, without deduction except in cases of serious sickness. Board, $6 per month. Tuition in the English branches, from $8 to 12 50 per session. Dead languages, 15 00. French, $6. Music on Piano, $20. All other extras equally low. Contingent fee, $1. Half the tuition in advance, the other at the close of the session. The schools are situated in different parts of the village, so as to prevent confusion, and secure discipline and diligence in study. Students coming by railroad should stop at High Point, a distance of 12 miles from the schools, where private conveyance can be had. Those coming to Danville, Va., take the stage via Greensborough, N. C.

For particulars, address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

Dec'r 22, 1859. 77tf

HAW RIVER ACADEMY.

THE undersigned has taken charge of a School near the town of Pittsboro', Chatham Co., N. C., presenting unusual advantages for the education of children of both sexes. It will be called for the present, Haw River Academy. The citizens of the neighborhood are taking hold of the enterprise with an earnestness which betokens good success. They will furnish board and comfortable rooms for $6 a month to as many as may desire to enter.

This is a highly agreeable and advancing neighborhood, and will be in every way pleasing to such as are really in pursuit of an education,—and no others are wanted.

The Tuition will be as follows:

For Primary English,	$7 50 per Session.
" Advanced Do.	10 00 "
" Classical Do.	15 00 "

The first term of 5 months will commence the 9th of January. For further information address the Principal, Pittsboro', Chatham Co., N. C.

JOHN R. HOLT, Principal.

Nov. 10, 1859. 70-6w

TRUST SALE.

THE subscriber will expose at public sale at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 24th day of January next, to close the Trust made to him by W. R. Bolton, for purposes therein mentioned, the following property, viz:

The House and Lot on Grove Street, at present occupied by James M. Vann.

250 acres Land, known as the Torry Land, on Carver's Creek.

One Roan Horse.
One Cow and Calf.
15 or 20 Head Sheep.
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
One Two-horse Wagon.
One Timber Do.
2 Cutting Machines;
Blacksmith Tools.
One Double-barrel Gun.
One Saddle.

Terms at sale; sale positive. Creditors would do well to attend the sale.

C. E. LEETE, Trustee.

Dec'r 19 76*ts

20 NEGROES TO HIRE.

ON Tuesday the 3d day of January next, at the family residence, eight miles North of Fayetteville, I will hire out for Twelve Months, the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of C. Hargrove, dec'd. A number of them are good Turpentine and Farm hands.

Terms made known on the day of hiring.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Guardian.

Dec. 14. 75-1tsw*3t

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

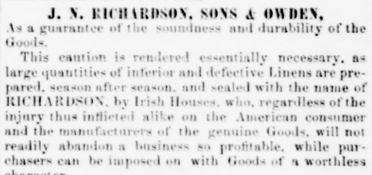
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

JARVIS & BAKER'S ISLAND GUANO,

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,

IMPORTED BY THE

AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.



THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington,
Agents for the State of North Carolina.
WORTH & UTLEY,
Agents at Fayetteville.

Nov. 10, 1859 65-3mpd

A CARD.

GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ Consignments Solicited. ☜

GEO. W. SPERLING.

Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

WHISKEY, *Brandy and Wine!*

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do.,
Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring;)
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING.

Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking-Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap.

G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles;
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap.

G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging;
2000 Lbs. Rope.
For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels; Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff.

G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.

BOOTS & SHOES,

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING,
Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.

Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

SALE OF SLAVES.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed at November Term, 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Robeson, N. C., will, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, offer for sale, on a credit of six months, the following Slaves, belonging to the Estate of Edmund McQueen, dec'd.—

WILLIAM, PRINCE, WESLEY, KITTY, ANN, SALLY, HARRY and LUCINDA.

The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.

W. A. DICK,
JNO. C. McQUEEN.

Dec'r 1, 1859 74*1m

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit.

Negroes wanted from this time till the 1st of May, 1860, for the Mobile and New Orleans markets, for whom the highest prices will be paid.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Oct'r 13, 1859. 57-5m

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to buy

FIFTY LIKELY NEGROES,

for which he will pay

The Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such property to sell will find it to their interest to address me at Clinton, N. C.

A. S. C. POWELL.

July 26, 1859 35-6mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.,

Composed of Dried Blood, Bones, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia.

Testimonials from Hundreds who have Used it Eleven Years!

Does not exhaust the Land like Guano, but permanently Improves it!

100 pounds of Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime, will equal in effect and lasting power 185 pounds Peruvian Guano.

Produces Heavier Bolls of Cotton and Greater Weight of Wheat and other Grain, per Bushel, than Peruvian Guano!---Prevents Rust!

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

I have set out with the determination to see what can be done on twenty-five acres of high, dry upland, by ditching, under-draining, thorough subsoiling, and the application of fifteen dollars worth of Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime to the acre. I am fully satisfied from an experiment made by me (as above) this year, that I can raise a bag of Cotton or thirty bushels of Corn per acre the first year, and bring every acre in good heart. Truly yours, "D."

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1859.

Professor JAMES J. MAPES:—

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in saying, that I have used your Super-Phosphate of Lime since 1852; in that year, using 7½ tons; each year since, I have used it in varying quantities. Its average effect has been all you promised. I rely on it in all cases to put in with the seed, to give an early and healthful growth to the plant. I have invariably found the article of good quality, and if anything, better in 1858 than in 1852.

Respectfully, yours, HENRY C. VAIL.

From Judge E. A. Nisbit.

MACON, Ga., Nov'r 7th, 1859.

Sometime ago I used a ton of Prof. Mapes' Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer for Cotton. The summer was exceedingly dry, and therefore unfavorable to a fair experiment. The result, however, was an increased product of 200 pounds to the acre, using the ton upon 12 acres. Prof. Mapes' recent improvements in this article, from what I learn of it, I have no doubt have made it more desirable as a fertilizer than was the original article, and I can see that the use of it must be very profitable. E. A. NISBIT.

COTTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct'r 18, 1859.

Mr. J. J. MAPES: Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime on my Cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield.

I can recommend it to my neighbors with confidence, as a pure and effective manure, and would give it the preference to any other in the market.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20, 1859.

J. J. MAPES, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have very great pleasure in writing you touching the effects of your Super-Phosphate of Lime on our Cotton crop. Having tested it against four other preparations, I find the appearance of the plant is most hopeful and promising, as regards a large and remunerating yield. I feel certain your manure will give from *one hundred to one hundred and thirty* pounds of Cotton more than any other preparation per acre.

It is a remarkable fact that no Rust is seen in the plant where your Manure has been used, while all others show Rust more or less, and this is especially the case where Guano has been used.

And last, though not least, as regards the Planter's interest, I feel certain that Cotton from Super-Phosphate will WEIGH MUCH HEAVIER than from any other preparation; in this particular, I believe Phosphates are destined to work the greatest possible revolution in the Cotton-growing states to the South.

The plants look most vigorous and luxurious, some being six feet high, and holding from eighty to one hundred and ten Bolls each stalk.

I am, very truly, H. LOMAS.

WESTPORT, CONN., Nov. 28, 1859.

Prof. JAMES J. MAPES:—Dear Sir—Having used your phosphate, I would state that on twenty acres of worn-out land, not capable of producing ten or twelve bushels of grain to the acre by ordinary means, I applied 500 lbs. of your Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate per acre, and seeded it down to grass and grain crops in the fall of 1858.

It has given me over thirty bushels of white rye per acre, and a stand of grass equal to any I ever saw. The rest of the fourteen tons I purchased of you was used on other sections of my farm, and I am more than satisfied with the results.

Yours, etc., MORRIS KETCHUM.

Price, per ton, $50; per bag, 160 lbs., $4.

Orders, accompanied with drafts on New York, Charleston or Savannah, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for low rates of freight will be made in all instances.

Correspondents ordering implements, machinery or seeds, may rely upon the same attention given to selection and shipment, as if ordered in person.

Liberal arrangements made with first-class houses for the sale of Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate, also Agricultural Implements Machinery, Seeds, &c.

Circulars, Catalogues, &c., sent on request.

CHAS. V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, 132 & 134 Nassau, and 11 Beckman sts., New York.

Dec. 17, 1859. 77*2m

Carbonton School.

THE Exercises of Carbonton Academy will commence on THURSDAY the 26th of January 1860. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition $7, $10, $12 50 and $15 per Session of 20 weeks.—Contingent fund 50 cents. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in cases of sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 to $7 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information address JOHN S. CAMPBELL, Principal, Evans's Mills, Chatham county, N. C.

Carbonton is a pleasant little village, in the Deep River Coal Fields, not far from the terminus of the Western Rail Road.

R. A. STUART, Sec'y.

December 17, 1859. 76*tpd

FREEMON'S MALE SCHOOL,

Located at Jamestown Station, Guilford Co., On the N. C. Railroad.

THE next Session will commence on Tuesday, 3d of Jan'y 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be received at any time during the term, and charged from entrance to the close of the Session, without deduction, except in cases of illness. The rates of tuition for a Session,—

Primary,	$7 50
English,	10 00
Latin,	12 50

SURVEYING.—I have a Surveyor's Compass, by which can be calculated the areas of triangles, horizontal measurement, heights and distances, all the cases in right and oblique angled trigonometry; also, variation on old lines. It gives the latitude and departure of each line as run, and the bearing and distance of the closing line in a division of land. It is convenient in obtaining the bearings by the angles, or running lines, where local attraction prevents the use of the needle, and in obtaining the measurement of lines crossing water courses, ponds, &c. Any one who wishes to have a practical knowledge of Surveying under this new system, can learn it in from 15 to 20 days. The price of tuition $10. Board, washing and fuel, (exclusive of light,) in private families can be had for $7 per month.

J. W. FREEMON, Principal.

Dec'r 16. 76*6t

BUFFALO MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS.

D. McINTYRE AND LADY, PRINCIPALS.

THE exercises of these Schools will be resumed on Wednesday, 4th JANUARY, 1860.

Tuition per Session of five months, viz:—

Primary Department,	$8 00
Intermediate,	10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 50
Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics,	16 00
Ornamental Branches, in Female Department,	charged Extra.

Good board at convenient distances from the School Rooms, at $8 per month. A few young ladies can board in the family of the Principal.

Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C., Dec. 6 74*6t

AGENT WANTED.

TO Solicit Orders for our $15, $20, and $25 Patent Sewing Machines. Salary $40 per month, with expenses paid. It is a practical machine for every family; so simple in its construction that a child can learn to run it, and half an hour's experience will enable a lady to operate with it well. Warranted equal to any high priced machines. Address

I. HALE Jr. & CO.,
Newburyport, Mass.

Nov. 85tpd

C. S. BARNES. C. C. BARNES

METROPOLITAN LINE.

The Most Direct Route North.

WE are running a Daily Line of Two-horse Coaches between Fayetteville and Raleigh, N. C., connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroad at Raleigh.

Best two-horse line of Mail Coaches in the State. New Coaches, thoroughly lined. Young, strong, and well-broke horses, with careful and accommodating drivers. Supper at Mrs. Barclay's. Through in [illegible] hours. Office at Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C. Tickets sold to Weldon. Office at Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Leave the latter place 5½ o'clock, P. M. Leave Fayetteville 3 o'clock, P. M. Sundays. Every [illegible] have a

Dec'r

Red [illegible]

THE F[illegible] of this School, for the year 1860, will open the 2d of January. It is situated in the midst of a moral, intelligent and industrious community, affording comparatively little temptation to idleness and immorality. The increasing popularity of the Mineral Springs at this place is a sufficient recommendation of its healthfulness.

The course of instruction will be thorough and efficient, and the Principal, who has had an experience of several years in teaching, will spare no pains to promote the advancement of his pupils in moral and mental improvement.

Terms per Session of five months.

Board, including Washing, Lights and Fuel, $85 to $10
Tuition in Classics and higher Mathematics, $12
" " English Branches, $8 to $10

WM. J. STUART, Principal.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 77*3t

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.

THE third session of this School will commence on the second Monday in January 1860. This School is situated in the midst of an excellent community, free from the allurements of vice, and near enough to a sulphur spring of undoubted virtue, for all students who wish to use the water. The health of the place, the morality of the people, and the advantages of the School in various respects, are too well known to need further publicity.

Tuition $6 50, $9 and $12 per session of five months. Voc